



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mexico. He has cabled for further information, and has meantime notified all the quarantine officers in the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Number of cases not stated. It is stated that the disease was brought to Cozumel from Brazil. More definite information is being sought.

Precautions against plague—(Continued from last issue).

LETTERS URGING FREE USE OF ANTIPEST SERUM.

FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

SIR: The Bureau is in receipt of certain newspaper clippings relative to the illness and death by plague of a Mr. Robertson and his treatment by antipest serum. This treatment, it would seem by the published accounts, was limited to the subcutaneous administration of two bottles or 40 c. c. of the serum.

Your attention is invited to Bureau letter of January 27, 1900 (M. J. R.), detailing the results of the experiences of Chalmette and Salimbini in the Oporto epidemic of plague, in which it is stated that much larger doses of the serum must be used than have heretofore been considered necessary; that from 160 to 200 c. c. may with advantage be used in the first forty-eight hours of the disease, and that from 20 to 40 c. c. of this amount should be given intravenously, etc.

You are requested to urge the authorities to follow these indications in the future use of the serum, as the Bureau is fully impressed with the value of the remedy as a curative agent, and is convinced of the innocuousness of the plan of treatment suggested.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Surg. D. A. CARMICHAEL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Honolulu, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March, 1, 1900.*

SIR: You are hereby informed that there has been sent you to-day a box containing 250 vials of 20 c. c. each of antipest serum, the product of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

You are informed that of this shipment 50 vials are to be considered as for your personal use, and that 200 should be placed at the service of the health authorities for use where it may seem most needed.

* * * * *

In regard to the use of this preventive and curative agent, your attention is particularly invited to the plague article and other publications made by the Bureau from time to time on the subject in the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of the Service. Information recently received gives assurance that in Japan two outbreaks at least have recently been suppressed principally by the use of the serum. It should be employed in large doses for the treatment of actual cases of the disease, and the earlier the treatment is inaugurated the more favorable is the outlook for recovery.

In addition, it can be employed in doses of from 5 to 10 c. c. for immunizing all who have been directly exposed to the infection, which immunity will be conferred at once, and will probably endure for a period of at least fifteen days, during which time active sanitary measures can, of course, be taken looking to the improvement of sanitary and local conditions in the focus of the outbreak.

In this matter of preventive inoculation against plague the Bureau feels that it can not more forcefully express its views on the efficacy of the procedure than by reference to page 23, line 1, of the recent article on plague published by the Bureau: "It is believed that it will be perfectly rational to lay down as a general scientific principal that it will in the future be just as rational and scientific to practice preventive inoculation against the plague as it is now customary to vaccinate those exposed to the infection of smallpox with a view of preventing the spread of the disease."

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Surg. D. A. CARMICHAEL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Honolulu, Hawaii.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Regulations of the Louisiana State board of health against vessels from plague-infected ports.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14, 1900.

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of regulations for the treatment of vessels from plague ports adopted by the Louisiana State board of health, at its regular meeting yesterday, February 13.

Respectfully,

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

[Inclosure.]

Regulations governing vessels without plague on board from ports where plague is in existence, or which sailed from such ports within thirty days of the report of the death or recovery of the last reported case of plague:

First. Disinfection in midstream on arrival at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, following Treasury and board regulations.

Second. Detention of fifteen days.

Third. Redisinfection on eighth day.

Fourth. Dispensing with lighters and airing.

Fifth. Letting vessel come up to the city and anchor in midstream.

Sixth. Keep men on vessels near holds with shotguns to watch for rats while unloading and during disinfection of holds.

Seventh. Also keep men with shotguns in skiffs on each side of the vessel to watch for rats while unloading and disinfection of holds.

Eighth. Unloading on lighters, which will be towed to the wharf as soon as loaded.

Ninth. (a) Lighters shall be open. (b) The tug shall back away from the lighters as soon as the lighters have reached the vessel.

Tenth. Burning of sulphur in pots during night in holds while unloading on lighters.

Eleventh. Should rats escape on a lighter, it shall be unloaded at once on another, and the rats found and killed.

Twelfth. Lighters are not to remain alongside of the vessel after sundown.

Thirteenth. Disinfection of hold after unloading with bichloride and sulphur.

Fourteenth. All to the satisfaction of the shipping inspector of State board.

Fifteenth. All expenses shall be borne by the vessel.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D.,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

The board also adopted the following general regulations:

Regulations governing vessels without plague on board from ports where plague has existed, and which sail from such ports after thirty days of the report of the death or recovery of the last reported case of plague:

First. Disinfection in midstream on arrival at Mississippi River Quarantine Station, following Treasury and board regulations.

Second. Dispensing with lighters and airing.

Third. Letting vessel unload then at wharf.